

I.R.T. BROTHERHOOD PLAYS STRIKE TO-MORROW; THREATENS SETUP OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX; SURFACE LINES' CAR MEN READY TO WALK OUT

WILSON PARLEY WITH SENATORS WILL BE PUBLIC

Sets Next Tuesday for Explaining Pact to Foreign Relations Committee.

NEW REJECTION DANGER

If Amended, Germany, It Is Said, Would Have to Pass on Shantung Disposal.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Two developments of importance in the League of Nations and peace treaty fight occurred to-day. The first was the adoption of a new plan of campaign by the pro-League group following a conference between the President and Senator Hitchcock (Neb.). The second was that the President unexpectedly not only assented to the lifting of the ban of secrecy on the exchanges between the President and the Foreign Relations Committee but suggested that stenographers be present and the verbatim report of the conference be given to the newspapers.

The Administration sympathizers are to put aside all thought of reservations for the time being and concentrate their fire against Senatorial forces demanding amendments to the peace treaty. Only two amendments are seriously demanded, one affecting Shantung and its cession to Japan by the terms of the treaty and the other on the proposal that representation be given to the United States in the proposed league equal to that given to Great Britain and its autonomous colonies.

This view was presented to the President this afternoon by Senator Hitchcock and the President assured him that he felt it was "eminently correct."

Hitchcock to Lead Campaign.

As a result of the conference Senator Hitchcock will make a speech in the Senate next week with the primary purpose of pointing out the harm which it is asserted would be done to the United States through amending the peace treaty in any way. It was learned on excellent authority following the conference, however, that the Administration is practically reconciled to the view that reservations will have to be included in the resolution of ratification even if amendments are not actually made to the text of the treaty and the league covenant.

The view affecting amendments which Senator Hitchcock will endeavor to impress on the Senate and country is that any amendment to the treaty will make it necessary not only for all of the allies to agree to the change, but for America to agree to the change. This is the position of Senator Joseph, Premier Clemenceau having received warning from the Socialists that they would attempt to overthrow him if a Hapsburg should be restored. It is believed also that a coalition Government will be formed soon which will outlast the League of Nations.

The American believe that when the report of the commission now in Budapest has been received a majority will be in favor of ordering the Rumanians to leave Hungary immediately, provided that they think order can be maintained. This will bring up the main issue, which is whether the Rumanians will actually obey the orders of the Peace Conference to the extent of leaving what their army has taken and readjusting the matter of supplies which they claim to be theirs.

In this issue the whole future of the power of the Peace Conference is involved, but up to the present time none to victory plainly rests with the Rumanians.

U. S. BACKDOWN ON HUNGARY IS SEEN IN PARIS

Mildness of Allied Reply "Edited" by Polk Is Object of Criticism.

AMERICANS MAKE DENIAL

Expect Order to Rumanians to Get Out to Follow Commission Report.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Aug. 15.—Despite the impression created here and emphasized in the French newspapers that the Americans have executed a turnaround in regard to the Rumanian situation, as is indicated in the answer of the Peace Conference to the Rumanian note, it is stoutly affirmed in American circles to-day that there has been no change in the American attitude, because the final determination of the whole question involved in the Rumanian occupation of Budapest awaits the report of the commission sent there by the Allies.

Notwithstanding this tendency is to regard the Rumanians as having won a diplomatic victory, yesterday's mild answer from the Allies being contrasted with the tenor of their previous communications. This note is ascribed to Foreign Minister Balfour and is believed to have been edited largely by Under Secretary Polk. The points emphasized to-day in American circles are the following:

First—The Peace Conference is satisfied that the Rumanian army never received the order to leave before reaching Budapest, which somewhat changed the situation.

Second—That while the Rumanian occupation is accepted for the moment as a fact accomplished, the conference has not sanctioned officially its continuance, but pointed out to the Rumanians that its decision on this question will be determined by the report of the Allies commission.

Third—The Allies declare also that they stand united against the principle advanced by the Rumanians that the breaking of the armistice by the Hungarians entitled the Rumanians to advance and to reclaim the loot taken by Field Marshal von Mackensen in the conquest of Rumania. Even the French now recognize the danger of allowing such a precedent to be set, like to encourage other nations to follow the same procedure. Consequently this point remains to be fought out with Rumania.

Fourth—That the Peace Conference has decided not to recognize the Government set up in Rumania by the Archduke Joseph, Premier Clemenceau having received warning from the Socialists that they would attempt to overthrow him if a Hapsburg should be restored. It is believed also that a coalition Government will be formed soon which will outlast the League of Nations.

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RUMANIA SATISFIED WITH ALLIES' REPLY

Commission to Discuss All Moot Questions.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Full satisfaction is given Rumania in regard to the exercise of authority at Budapest in the reply made by the Supreme Council to the Rumanian note, according to the Temps.

The commission of four allied Generals at Budapest, the Supreme Council's answer was said to have stated, will deliver the peace conference's instructions to Rumanian civil, commissary and military commands at Budapest, and these Rumanian commands will be charged with the execution of these instructions.

An agreement concerning the disposition of all the material taken in Hungary by the peace conference's instructions will be reached by the Rumanian Government and the Allies.

The Supreme Council in its response

\$50 Total Costs Ford Can Collect Under Law

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Aug. 15.—The amount of costs that Henry Ford may receive from the Chicago Daily Tribune, in addition to the six cents damages awarded him last night by a jury, which heard his libel suit against the Chicago newspaper, will not exceed \$50. Under a Michigan law where nominal damages are awarded, not more than \$50 costs can be assessed against the losing party.

Alfred Lucking, senior counsel for Mr. Ford, said this morning that little attention had been given to the matter of costs and that until he had looked up the law covering the case, he could not say how much the plaintiff could expect to receive. Among other attorneys, however, the opinion was held that in cases where damages awarded amount to less than \$50, the costs collectible may not exceed the judgment awarded. In this event, Mr. Ford could demand only six cents costs from the Tribune.

BLAME U. S. FOR TURKEY'S CHAOS

Allies Point to Wilson's Unfulfilled Promise as Cause of Muddle.

STAGE SET FOR REVOLT

Grand Vizier Said to Be Powerless to Prevent Overthrow of Government.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Aug. 15.—The rejection of the Turkish question to the oblivion of "unfinished business" appears to be having a fortunate effect in simplifying the problem—for the Turks. For the Peace Conference the effect is rather disquieting. The Young Turk revolution, for which the stage already has been set, is threatening to reestablish the power of the Committee of Union and Progress and to overthrow the present pro-Allied Government and to complicate the Turkish situation into one colossal muddle of chaos and disorder.

Diplomatic advisers received by the Peace Conference say that Mustafa Kemal, chief of the revolutionaries, has transferred the Erzerum National Assembly to Sirvas and virtually set up a government there. His army is said to be gathering new strength daily. His latest adherents are officers of the old Teutonian army regime, among them Gen. Halil Pasha, uncle of Enver Pasha, who early this week escaped from prison to Asia Minor, where he joined Kemal.

Grand Vizier Helpless.

In the face of the intrigues and exploits of the new Government, the present Government is finding itself helpless and the Grand Vizier is reported to be at the end of his resources and doubtful of his own ability to remain in power.

Corruption has spread even to the court, and the heir apparent seems to have allowed himself to be compromised by relations with the Unionists, the latter evidently seeking to obtain his support as the successor to the sultanate. Kemal now is circulating his nationalist program, which he says the Assembly at Sirvas will ratify soon. Following are the principal points of his program:

1. Respect for the crown of the Khalifate.
2. Complete independence for Turkey.
3. No cession of Anatolian territory in favor of any State, especially not to the Armenians.
4. No foreign control or mandates.
5. Freedom in foreign policy.
6. Guarantee of rights of minorities.

Kemal points out that his program contains no hostile intentions toward the Allies, but that he is ready to back up with all the force that he can muster any resolution to be compromised by relations with the Unionists, the latter evidently seeking to obtain his support as the successor to the sultanate.

United States Blamed.

As regards mandates, Kemal asserts that Turkey has an independent spirit and no foreign control is desired, but there is no objection to "collaboration" under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

For this state of affairs, which has awakened the Turks to a nationalistic and religious uprising, Europe points an invidious finger at the United States. European diplomats' lips since dismissed the illusion—based on President Wilson's promise of an answer from the United States regarding Turkey "within one month"—of effective intervention by the Allies in Turkey.

The affairs of the Ottoman Empire appear to be doomed to the same fate as the antiquated Russian question as a result of this neglect. Several of the French newspapers publish desperate editorials this morning demanding how long this error making is to continue.

ACTORS TO GET NEW CONTRACT LIKE EQUITY'S

Sothern's Neutral Delegation Patches Up Truce With Managers.

ARBITRATION IN SIGHT

Untermyer, Who Owns Half of Two Theatres, Sides With Players' Demands.

Following a peace mission undertaken by E. H. Sothern's trained band of mediators the way was paved yesterday for a break in the deadlock that has been turning Broadway for a week into a theatrical No Man's Land.

The Producing Managers Association, following a conference with Mr. Sothern's armistice commission, which disclaimed official connection with either side, decided to offer to the striking actors a contract modeled on the lines of the Equity instrument. It was not to be called, however, the contract of the Actors Equity Association, which Samuel Untermyer, appointed chief counsel yesterday for the Equity, had declared the actors were justified in breaking during the strike because the managers repudiated the arbitration clause. The managers resented yesterday to offer the olive branch of arbitration with a board which it was possible for the Equity to help choose.

Though no formal statement was issued by the P. M. A. immediately after the conference, Arthur Hopkins, who has acted as herald for the managers in many past statements, said that an agreement had been reached in offering to "individual actors" a contract granting an eight performance week, with extra performances paid for pro rata.

Mr. Hopkins said the managers were willing to submit other questions to arbitration by a joint board, who would choose a neutral umpire, each side selecting its own representatives.

Only for "Actors Out of Work."

"We're not offering this contract to striking actors," said Mr. Hopkins, "but to actors who are out of work."

"Would it be possible for the Equity to choose the actors' representatives on the arbitration board?" was asked by one of the publicity pundits.

"While I can't speak authoritatively for the other managers," Mr. Hopkins said, "I think they would like to matter open. We haven't so far decided, but the Equity might possibly choose the actors on the board. We shouldn't mind, so long as the arbitrators were chosen."

"Would you recognize the Equity?" "No, we should not recognize it." A statement omitted the offer of arbitration.

Mr. Untermyer accepted the position of head of the Equity's legal talent in a letter in which he upheld the stand of the players and denounced that of the managers, although he stated he had large property interests in several of the theatres darkened by the strike.

Untermyer a Theatre Owner.

Mr. Untermyer wrote in part: "Although I personally own and represent a one-half interest in the Shubert and Booth theatre properties, which are subject to the same conditions as to the others, to my mind there can be but one answer to the issue thus raised. The gentlemen constituting the Producing Managers Association seem to me to be about a quarter of a century behind the times. If they expect to satisfy the public that while they may combine to their hurting, the question of collective bargaining in settling the forms of their contracts, they are mistaken. If they expect to maintain a position of olden days of 'independence' amounting to quasi-slavery to which the actor was subjected on the part of the manager, and the 'cutthroat' form of contract which was so often denounced by the courts, and which is so repugnant to the elementary instincts of common justice, might be instated."

"I am told that the ground on which the managers' association has determined to encompass the destruction of the Actors Equity Association is that the latter has brought about the breach of existing contracts for the purpose of extracting the right to a more just form of agreement for the future."

"The actors' association invokes article 18 of the contract, being the clause providing for arbitration, and asks for the arbitration of all outstanding questions, including the question of whether its members are justified in refusing to continue under existing contracts, but the producers refuse to listen to arbitration. Such a position in these days is to my mind, arrogant and unjustified, especially as the arbitration clause of the contract expressly and significantly provides for it."

"In the event of any dispute between the parties, i. e., between the manager and the actor, (1) as to any matter or thing covered by the contract, (2) as to the meaning of any clause of the contract or its application to any state of facts which may arise—then said dispute or claim shall be arbitrated."

"Constructing the present form of contract as I do, there is, in my judgment, no moral or legal justification for the

60,000 BATTLE POLICE TO SEE GIANT GAMES

Polo Ground Gates Swept Away by Greatest Jam in Sport's History.

SCORE HURT, ONE MAY DIE

Steel Shutter Collapses and Fans Are Hurlled to Section Below.

New York went baseball mad yesterday afternoon. Lured by the attraction of two games for one admission fee between the New York and Cincinnati clubs, which are engaged in a tense struggle for the National League pennant, more than 60,000 persons attempted to jam, wedge or hurl themselves into the Polo Grounds. Four thousand finally did manage to gain entry into the stadium. The rest were forced to retreat downcast, but not before two gates had been broken down and the crowd had been charged time and again by the police. To make matters worse New York was defeated twice.

It was the biggest crowd that yet has attempted to see a major league game in this or any other city. Very likely it was the biggest gathering that ever saw a professional contest in the United States.

The day was not without its casualty list. In the second inning of the first game a report which sounded like the bursting of a big shell resounded through the grand stand. It was caused by the collapse of a steel shutter under the impact of a determined crowd of fans at the Speedway entrance. In a trice a whirling hurricane of steel and iron hurtled down the lower section, carrying the frail rail with it. Twenty-five persons were injured in the accident—the first that has occurred at the Polo Grounds.

Five Taken to Hospital.

Five of the most seriously hurt were removed to the St. Lawrence and 230 Fifth avenue was the most badly injured. He suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries. Westfield, N. J., fractured a fractured knee and internal injuries. Louis Goldstein, Westfield, N. J., fractured his hip, and Frank Solomon, 1936 Clinton avenue, Bronx, and Herman Kohn, 3278 Seventeenth avenue, Brooklyn, internal injuries.

Gates Closed Early.

The Speedway entrance was closed long before game time, and not even those who held tickets entitling them to reserved seats could get a hearing from the special police, who had been ordered not to permit "even President" to pass the gates.

The park had become too jammed for safety. The Cincinnati club proposed that the fans be permitted to overflow onto the field and that ground rules be established, but this proposition was turned down by Charles Stoneham, president of the New York club. He felt that because of the intensity of the pennant fight and the bad feeling engendered thereby it would be unsafe to place the fans so near the Cincinnati players.

Bleacher Gates Locked.

At 2:20 P. M. fifty minutes after the first game had been started, the bleacher gates were ordered locked. No one could enter the stadium after that time. The gates had been closed for some time before the lock was put on them.

After a while the police succeeded in clearing all the entrances and sending the would be onlookers away from the neighborhood of the grounds. But this did not stop the most venturesome. They made their way to the centre field bleacher fence and over they came in droves.

Half an Hour before the first game

the entire lower stand was jammed, but the crowd kept on coming in. The gates were closed for some time before the lock was put on them.

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NEUTRALS ACT ON LEAGUE.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark Send Joint Note.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Sweden, Norway and Denmark are sending a collective note to the Entente relative to the League of Nations, according to the Frankfort Gazette.

Hoover Goes to Lemberg.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Inter-Allied Relief Organization, who is visiting Central European capitals with a view to becoming acquainted with economic conditions, left Warsaw yesterday for Lemberg and Cracow, according to advices received here. He will probably return to Paris within the next week.

Prices for Army Food as Set for Sale by City

HERE are the prices fixed for the surplus army foodstuffs released by the War Department for distribution by the City of New York direct to consumers, which are to be placed on sale in forty-six public schools, beginning next Monday morning:

Bacon, issue serial, per pound	33
Baked beans, No. 1, tomato sauce	65
Baked beans, No. 2, tomato sauce	65
Baked beans, No. 3, tomato sauce	65
Baked beans, No. 1, plain	65
Baked beans, No. 2, plain	65
Baked beans, No. 3, plain	65
Beans, stringless, No. 3	65
Corn, sweet, No. 1	65
Peas, green, No. 1	65
Canned tomatoes, No. 1	65
Canned tomatoes, No. 2	65
Canned tomatoes, No. 3	65
Soup, beef, No. 1	65
Soup, chicken, No. 1	65
Soup, clam chowder, No. 1	65
Soup, mock turtle, No. 1	65
Soup, oxtail, No. 1	65
Soup, tomato, No. 1	65
Soup, vegetable, No. 1	65
Condensed milk, sweetened, No. 1	65
Corn syrup	65

HOARDS IN OHIO WILL BE SEIZED

Palmer Orders U. S. Prosecutors to Aid Buckeye State Officials.

BIG RAIDS IN DETROIT

10,460,000 Eggs and 300,000 Pounds of Butter Are Labeled There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Close cooperation between State authorities who possess detailed information of food and price conditions and the Attorney-General and his staff of assistants, empowered to enforce the food control law, is being established as part of the Government's fight to reduce the cost of living.

Orders Investigation.

Acting on a telegram late to-day from Gov. Cox, saying that a Cleveland court, to escape a prosecution for hoarding, was moving its meat products to warehouses in Chicago and destroying its records, the Department of Justice ordered the District Attorney at Cleveland to look into the matter immediately. All attempts to effect transfer of goods in storage, officials said, would be dealt with summarily.

Seizure of Large Stocks of Foodstuffs

in storage continued to-day, with reports received of foodstuffs in Cleveland and Detroit and preparations for such action in many cities. The department was informed to-night that the District Attorney at Detroit had filed libels in three courts and seized approximately 10,460,000 eggs and 300,000 pounds of butter, all of which had been held in storage.

Statistics Announced by the Bureau

of Markets showing a great increase in the amount of food held in storage were said by Judge Ames, assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of enforcing the food control law, to bear out the department's contention that a prime reason for enhanced prices was the holding of supplies from the market.

"We are going to force these hoarders and profiteers to disgorge," Judge Ames declared, "wherever they are found to hold greater amounts than necessary for the conduct of their business and the safeguarding of the food situation during the winter."

DRUNKEN CREW SEIZE SHIP.

Mutiny is Reported on the American Vessel Marjays.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A wireless despatch received in Queenstown from the British tanker War Khan says that she had picked up another vessel in mid-ocean, finding the crew drunk, the captain incapacitated from injuries and some of the other officers in irons. The crew of the War Khan arrested the mutinous crew of the other steamship and supplied enough men to take the steamship to Brest.

Special despatches from Queenstown say that the ship on which the mutiny occurred was the "American Steamer Marjays," carrying several thousand cases of whiskey.

Available shipping records do not contain the name of an American steamer Marjays. The British steamer Marjays sailed from Baltimore on July 23 for Brest.

DEMOCRATS IN FIGHT TO STAY PALMER'S HAND

Southern Senators Start Filibuster Against Effort to Reach Profiteer.

COTTON PRICES INVOLVED

Ransdell Says Measure Will Be Debated Until Food Control Bill Dies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A filibuster in the Senate, with Southern Democrats leading it, threatens any effort to amplify the food control statutes in the fight to reduce the high cost of living. This was made evident to-day at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Agriculture when the subject of provision for penalizing merchants who make unfair or unreasonable rates or charges came up for discussion.

"This means the prosecution of the individual for a wholly new and heretofore unheard of crime," said Senator Smith (Ga.). "I for one am not prepared yet to lend my vote to it."

"It's a very dangerous step," averred Senator Ransdell (La.), cutting in, and Senator Gronna (N. D.), chairman of the committee, remarked that the farmers would oppose it tooth and nail, as it bore directly upon them and their business.

"So far as I'm concerned," asserted Senator Smith (S. C.), "I'll fight it anyhow and the Attorney-General is not going to get such legislation without a fight. He has too much power as it is."

Only thinly veiled were the threats that the Southern Democrats of the committee intended to combat to the last ditch any further increase in the executive power or any broadening of the scope of the existing law which might, in any circumstances, influence the price of cotton or restrict the freedom of that market.

Will Be Debated Indefinitely.

"I know that if this bill ever gets to the floor it will take sixty days of debate before it can be passed," proclaimed Senator Ransdell. "I know one Senator alone who will talk for six days on it." "At the end of sixty days more will have been rattled," interjected Senator Smith (Ga.), "and then the food control bill dies."

There is an evident spirit of combat against the proposed strengthening of the Attorney-General's hands on the part of the farmers. Delegations representing the National Board of Farm Organizations and the National Grange have sought opportunity to appear before the committee and will attend to-morrow's session.

Senator Thomas (Col.) suggested to-day in a speech to the Senate that, inasmuch as striking is more popular than death, the committee should endeavor to illustrate the benefits by also going on strike.

"Why shouldn't the Senate and the House go on strike for better conditions of living and work?" he asked. "Particularly for immediate assurance that we will be re-elected next year."

Then the Senate committee on Foreign Relations might strike to enforce its demand that the President shall agree to its conditions regarding the treaty before it will resume action.

How Ransdell such a thing sounds; yet it would be quite parallel to much of the strike movement that has seized the country. We seem to have a strike of grave dangers and the reassuring will make us a Government of, for and by the strikers if it continues."

Again Quotes "The Sun."

Mr. Thomas read an article from the Sun of to-day, telling of a strike of grave dangers and the reassuring comment of the authorities that pending the strike the men still at work would handle the business as not many people were dying just now. The Senator followed this with a synopsis of the day's strike news in THE SUN, and proceeded to philosophize about the melancholy spectacle presented by the country. "More strikes than ever before in the midst of a prosperity that is real, though perhaps somewhat stimulated by the material causes he found."

Senator Reed (N. Y.) spoke on the cost of living problem, discussing it as a world issue which must be met by application of the humble virtues of saving, thrift, greater production. He saw the possibility of finding panaceas and was sure that under-production, waste and inflation of currency must be regarded as the real causes, rather than profiteering. The remedy, he was sure, lay in giving the widest freedom to industry and commerce, in removing every unnecessary restriction, above all giving business the assurance that it could go ahead in confidence that it would have a fair chance.

Effect of Inflation.

"A radical increase in the circulation of money causes a decrease in its purchasing power, and a decrease in purchasing power," said Mr. Reed, "makes the world

Workers Will Give Ultimatum to Board of Estimate to-morrow.

MUST HAVE MORE PAY

Police Vacations Stopped and Mayor Gets 700 Buses Ready.

RIVAL UNIONS IN CLASH

Hylan Calls Interborough Refusal Plot to Raise Fares—Angry Session With Men.

A tie-up of all Manhattan and Bronx transit lines was deemed certain by city officials last night and efforts to meet the emergency were being rushed on all sides. Arrangements for the operation of seven hundred motor busses on the thoroughfares on Monday morning were hurried through by the Mayor, while Chief Inspector of Police Thomas Murphy issued an order stopping all vacations of captains and inspectors on the force. All police were ordered to hold themselves in readiness from 8 o'clock this morning.

The strike may come from either one or two sources or from both. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees held a meeting last night to arrange for the calling out of its members in the employ of the subway, elevated and surface car lines. The Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees issued the statement that it would call out all subway and elevated men at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning unless its demand for a 30 per cent pay increase to all branches is accepted to-day.

Without an increase in the rate of fares the company cannot, according to official statements, grant this increase, and in desperate effort to ward off the union's blow Public Service Commissioner Nixon has arranged through the members of the Board of Estimate to call a special meeting of that body for 2 o'clock this afternoon at which the matter will be presented.

This morning the members of the Brotherhood had arranged to launch a strike as a means of forcing a higher fare, subways were issued last night requiring Frank Holey, vice-president of the Brotherhood, last night placed pickets about Liberty Hall, at Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, where the Amalgamated held its meeting, to prevent car men from attending. This was done in accordance with an announcement which they issued earlier in the day to the effect that they would drop all persons attending the Amalgamated meeting from their own organization and would demand their immediate discharge by the company.

The Brotherhood leaders stated to newspaper men that if they do not receive courteous treatment from the Board of Estimate when they appear before it, they will attend the Amalgamated meeting at once, and that in two hours from the time they leave the City Hall every car wheel on the Interborough system will be stopped.

The Mayor arranged through Joseph A. Guider, acting Borough President of Bronx, yesterday afternoon to launch a team of 700 motor busses early Monday morning for use on the Manhattan side of the East River.

Brotherhood Fights Rival.

To smash the rival "outside" union and make themselves masters of the employees' side of the wage fight members of the Brotherhood last night placed pickets about Liberty Hall, at Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, where the Amalgamated held its meeting, to prevent car men from attending. This was done in accordance with an announcement which they issued earlier in the day to the effect that they would drop all persons attending the Amalgamated meeting from their own organization and would demand their immediate discharge by the company.

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